

WEATHER
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Pleasant

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GOV'T ACTS TO REVOKE BAIL, JAIL '11' NOW

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—The government has asked the 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals in New York to revoke the bail of the 10 Communist leaders convicted in the Foley Square frameup and jail them, Attorney General J. Howard McGrath announced today. Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, convicted with the others, is now in prison for defying the Un-American Committee.

McGrath said that Judge Thomas W. Swan has signed an order requiring the Communist leaders to appear before the court next Thursday on the revocation of their bail.

The Attorney General said he and Irving Saypol, U. S. district attorney for the Southern District of New York, decided to ask for the revocation of bail following a conference last Thursday. Saypol filed the formal petition immediately.

McGrath said he based his action on the decision of Judge Learned Hand in the U. S. Appellate Court's rejection of the appeal by the 11 Communist leaders. McGrath said that Judge Hand, in his decision, had declared that there is a "clear and present" danger. The Communist leaders were convicted in the Foley Square frameup of the teaching and advocacy of Marxism-Leninism.

The Civil Rights Congress has urged a flood of telegrams and letters to President Truman and to Attorney General McGrath in Washington, D. C., demanding that the Communist leaders remain free on bail.

5,000 AT HARLEM RALLY DENOUNCE LANHAM ATTACK

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ACLU ASKS PROBE OF COPS' BRUTALITY AT UNION SQUARE

—See Page 2

Ready Steamroller For Police State Bill

(For Analysis of New McCarran Bill, see Page 3)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—Police state advocates in Congress today were pushing with all their might to force quick passage of the McCarran Omnibus Bill. To prevent Congress from legislating fascism,

opponents of the police state measure urged immediate and sustained nationwide protests. Jerry J. O'Connell, chairman of the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill, said a flood of protests could drown the proposed legislation, which Sen. Mundt welcomed as a substitute for his own notorious measure.

A parliamentary trick might bring the showdown during the coming week. It is believed that at any rate the police state measure will be before Congress for a vote within two weeks.

HEARINGS IN DOUBT

The first test of public opposition will take place Monday morning in the Senate Judiciary Committee, which will decide whether or not to hold public hearings on S 4037, the bill offered Thursday by Sen. Pat McCarran (D-Nev.).

Seven votes are needed in the committee to force hearings over McCarran's opposition. Thus far, it was learned, five

committee members have declared themselves in favor of hearings.

Tomorrow afternoon, the Senate Democratic policy committee is scheduled to consider an alternate police state bill recommended by President Truman.

That bill was receiving its finishing touches in the Justice Department today, and is scheduled to be introduced simultaneously in the House and Senate by Administration leaders. Its introduction may come within the next few days.

The differing versions of the same police state legislation will thus be in the works by the middle of the week. Republicans who were supporting the Mundt-Ferguson bill in the Senate and House were swinging their support to McCarran's wider catch-all proposals. Chairman John Wood (D-Ga) of the House Un-American Committee was due to introduce a version

(Continued on back page)

600 U. S. Notables Sign Peace Appeal

Two Nobel prize winners, five Protestant bishops and a scientist who worked on the first A-bomb, were among nearly 600 prominent Americans who called for outlawing atomic warfare and setting up strict international control, it was announced yesterday by

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, the Negro historian.

Ford UAW Asks Pay Hike

DETROIT, Aug. 13.—The United Automobile Workers, acting through its Ford Division director, Ken Bannon, asked the Ford Motor Co. to negotiate an immediate wage increase because of the rise in the cost of living.

The action came after Ford locals had pressed for a raise but were turned down on the ground that the matter is in the province of the UAW's general office. But the company gave an indication of its likely reply in a letter to Ford Local 600, reminding the union that the current contract provides for no wage review until after Jan. 1, 1951.

Another factor disturbing the union's 117,000 members is the fear that a wage freeze would be invoked before the wage review deadline.

Among the signers of the World Peace Appeal are Dr. Thomas Mann, 1929 Nobel Literature Prize winner; Miss Emily Greene Balch, 1946 Nobel Peace Prize Winner and honorary chairman of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Dr. Philip Morrison, nuclear physicist of Cornell who worked on the atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima; the Rt. Rev. Benjamin D. Dagwell, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Oregon; Bishop W. J. Walk, Secretary of the Board of Bishops, A.M.E. Zion Church.

Also Rabbi Stanley R. Brav, Central Conference of American Rabbis, Cincinnati; Dr. D. V. Jemison, president of the National Baptist Convention, Inc.; Bishop William A. Fountain, Sr., Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Atlanta; cancer specialist Dr. Philip White of Philadelphia; Prof. S. Ralph Harlow of Smith College; Prof. Pitirim A. Sorokin of Harvard; James H. Welle, Justice of the Supreme

Court of Utah; and J. B. Kennedy, national chairman of the Methodist Youth Fellowship.

In endorsing the Stockholm pledge these Americans joined such international figures as George Bernard Shaw, former President Cardenas of Mexico; Madame Sun Yat-sen; Vittorio E. Orlando, World War I Premier of Italy; Brazilian statesman Oswaldo Aranha, former President of the UN Security Council; and the President of the Indonesian Republic. The Appeal has also been endorsed by the conference of Rabbis of France, by the Roman Catholic hierarchy of Poland, the Supreme Parliament of the Soviet Union, the Egyptian Council of State, the Archbishop of Trieste, Magr. Santini, and seven other Italian Catholic bishops.

To date 273,000,000 signatures have been collected in 35 countries, 1,500,000 in the United States. In the United States the World Peace Appeal is circulated by the Peace Information Center, of which Dr. Dubois is chairman.

Other prominent American signers include pianist Artur Schnabel; author Lion Feuchtwanger; Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, Protestant-Episcopal Bishop of Salt Lake City, Utah; publisher Aubrey Williams, Montgomery, Ala.; Mrs. Wealthy Housinger Fisher, chairman of the World Day of Prayer Committee of the United Council of Churchwomen; Fred Stover, president, Iowa Farmers Union.

Also Dr. Gaines Cook, secretary, International Convention of Disciples of Christ, Indianapolis, Ind.; Dr. Anton J. Carlson, physicist of the University of Chicago; Dr. I. M. Kolthoff, head of the Department of Physics, University of Minnesota; The Very Rev. Paul Roberts, dean of St. John's Episcopal Cathedral, Denver; Dr. W. H. Jernigan, president of the National Baptist Sunday School Convention; Bishop A. R. Clippinger, presiding bishop of the Evangelical and Reformed Church.

Also Dr. George Miles Gibson of McCormick Theological Seminary; singer Paul Robeson; Dr. Ralph W. Riley of the American Baptist Theological Seminary, Nashville, Tenn.; attorney O. John Rogge; Bishop Sherman L. Greene of the AME Zion Church, Birmingham, the Rev. B. F. Lamb, president of the Ohio Council of Churches; Prof. Erwin Panofsky of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton; J. A. Book, Past Master, Pennsylvania State Grange, New Castle, Pa.; Prof. A. C. Keller of the University of Washington.

(Names of organizations and institutions are listed for identification only).

ACLU Urges Probe of Police Brutality at Union Square Rally

The New York City American Civil Liberties Committee yesterday rapped Mayor O'Dwyer for his failure to overrule the Police Department's ban of the Union Square peace rally and "thus uphold the principle of free speech and assembly."

An immediate investigation of the charges of police brutality that marked the demonstration was demanded by the committee, an affiliate of the American Civil Liberties Union. It asked the Mayor to deal "according to the law," with "any member of the police force found guilty of the use of excessive force."

The Aug. 2 rally was sponsored by the New York Labor Conference for Peace, which has charged the city administration and Police Department with brutality and use of force and violence.

RIGHT TO ASSEMBLE

Denial of a police permit for the meeting on the ground that opponents of the rally would commit "violence," only "lies in the face of the U. S. Supreme Court decisions which have definitely protected the right to stage meetings even when it stir people to action," said the ACLU committee.

The statement rehashed and contributed to the war hysteria. It said, "This desertion of American traditions must be recorded as a triumph for Communist propagandists who eagerly convert such incidents into the argument that America does not practice the democracy which it preaches."

The ACLU national body warned that the tensions produced

by the Korean conflict have produced incidents in American cities that "demonstrate a frightening contempt for constitutional rights by municipal officials and others."

"In the misguided attempt to check Communist activities by curbing the right of expression," said the ACLU, "local ordinances have been passed and other actions taken to ban Communist meetings and prevent the distribution of Communist publications."

The Daily Worker has been banned in Detroit and the Communist Party has been banned in Birmingham.

ACLU Board chairman Ernest Angell, general counsel Arthur Garfield Hayes and executive director Murphy Malin said that, "While it is natural for our temper to have risen since the Korean war began, it is no excuse for responsible governmental officers to exceed their constitutional powers."

"Rather, it is their obligation to give proper leadership to their people to remain calm and firm," they asserted.

Abundant legislation exists to deal with Communists and the FBI is already at work, the ACLU leaders said, in an obvious contradiction of their own stand on civil liberties.

The ACLU leaders praised President Truman's proposals for additional police-state legislation.

The New York City committee statement was drawn up by New York ACLU head Rev. John Paul Jones and counsel Osmond K. Fraenkel.

Say Koreans Massing For Attack on Taegu

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's spokesman yesterday said that the Korean People's Army was readying five or six divisions, totaling from 50,000 to 60,000 men, only 15 miles west and northwest of Taegu for

Pohang," the communiqué declared, "units of the People's Army took more than 400 enemy soldiers prisoners, including many Americans. Large quantities of war materiel were captured. Units of the People's Army in this area are now pursuing the enemy. On other fronts there was no particular change."

The U. S. Far East Airforce reported that B-29 superfortresses bombed the heavily populated port city of Naju-Dong, 17 miles from the Soviet Siberian border.

U. S. planes continued their high-altitude indiscriminate bombing of towns and villages.

"In the fighting for the town of

ADVICE FOR A-VICTIMS Don't Look

AN EDITORIAL

IF YOU ARE within a radius of half a mile of an atom bomb's explosion, your goose is charred, says the 438-page "handbook" issued by the Pentagon advising Americans what to do if the fate of Hiroshima comes down upon American cities.

"Most of the civil defense measures should therefore be directed towards saving those people who are between a half mile and a mile and a half at the time of the explosion," say the experts.

After advising us to curl up, avoid looking at the flash, hide in certain kinds of cellar, etc., the experts stress that we must do one or more of these things within less than seven seconds, because it takes a blast wave one second to reach a half mile, three seconds to reach a mile and seven seconds for two miles.

That isn't a "solution," but an admission that there is virtually no shelter from an A-bomb. And this handbook, we are told, is based on the study of the effects of the 1945-vintage A-bomb that was dropped over Hiroshima. It need hardly be added that the newer bombs boast a bigger area of destruction.

MUST WE CONCLUDE that an A-bomb war is inevitable, and that the best we can do is trust in some "precautions" that might enable a few to escape to horrible consequences?

That evidently is the position of the Pentagon and the atomiacs. The handbook was obviously issued at this moment to prepare the people to regard an atomic war as inevitable. But the book's effect will also lead more millions of Americans toward the fast-developing peace movement.

The only defense against the A-bomb would be a genuine policy of peace. That is the objective back of the world-wide drive for peace signatures.

The alternative to peace is Hiroshima throughout the world, including America.

We herewith publish a description of what the Hiroshima bomb did on Aug. 6, 1945, 8:15 a.m. In the space of one second, the population of 312,000 was cut down to 136,000 and 90 percent of the city's buildings were totally destroyed. Only 8,400 of 78,000 houses remained standing.

Here is the story, as told by Mrs. Oka Ota, a survivor:

I Saw the Atom Bomb in Hiroshima

"... On the roads I saw thousands upon thousands of men, women and children, fleeing the hell of Hiroshima. All of them, without exception, were covered with terrible wounds. Their eyeballs were completely burned off, on their faces and hands the skin was burned too and hung in strips. If many of them held their two arms stretched towards the sky, it was purely to try and calm the pain. Some of them vomited as they walked. Most of them were completely stripped of clothes, the others were in rags. The men's beards were half shaved in their flesh and you could see the patients of women's disease printed on their skin. . . .

"Most of them were naked to the waist, their trousers were nothing but rags. Others wore nothing but drawers. These unfortunate creatures had their whole bodies swollen up, like drowned men who have been a long time in the water. Their eyelids were swollen so that their eyes were completely shut, while the skin all around was bright red. Their hands, which made you think of lobster's claws, were ruptured, and strips of flesh like grey rags hung from them. A little tuft of hair in the middle about the diameter of a rice bowl was all that was left of their hair. The rest of their flesh was as if shaved. These painful victims covered with atrocious wounds

came to lie down on the burning sand of the beach. They were all blind.

"A woman was lying on the ground, her head split open horizontally. The whole inside of her head was red, like a watermelon. In spite of this horrible wound the woman was still alive and crawled along the ground, leaving behind her a long red streak . . .

"I went to take hold of the knees of a dead body on the ground, to pull it into the side of the road and clear the way. The skin stuck to my hands; it came away from the bones from the knees down, exposing red flesh . . .

"Cris completely naked, women without a hair on their heads, an old woman

with both arms dislocated, walking along with them hanging by her sides. . . . The flesh, burnt as it is on a grill, came away from the bones; blood was flowing abundantly and a yellow liquid like fat mingled with it . . .

"There wasn't a single person who wasn't wounded. The reproductive organs ceased to function for some time. Women had miscarriages and in many cases premature menopause . . .

"The survivors of the atom bomb explosion in Hiroshima suffered rapid loss of white corpuscles. A instant after the terrible atomic catastrophe, a girl found white patches appearing on her arms. A week later, she died.

New McCarran Bill Revealed As Open Door to Fascism

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The McCarran "omnibus" police state bill, upon analysis, is revealed to be a vehicle upon which the American nation may ride to fascism. Its sponsors insist that the only passengers aboard this wayward omnibus will be the Communists, but an examination of

Honor Gurley Flynn On Her 60th Birthday

By Harry Raymond

It was an extraordinary 60th birthday party—the one in honor of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn in historic old Webster Hall Friday night. Seven hundred and fifty friends of the famed and militant working-class leader and member of the national committee of the Communist Party, came to pay her tribute.

A basket full of telegrams, cables and letters from all over the world offered stirring testimonial to her many self-sacrificing years in the struggle for Socialism and her leadership today in the cause of peace.

The testimonial was a vigorous call to action for a mighty crusade to stay the hand of desperate American capitalism bent on engulfing the world in the flames of atomic war.

Gurley Flynn, replying to the glowing tributes, sounded the warning herself that there must be organized all over the land "a movement to bring understanding to the American people that their rights are at stake."

URGES BAIL, FIGHT

The 11 national Communist leaders are now in danger of jail," she warned. "We must fight for their right to bail. They got no hearing in the appeals court. They got a rubber stamp of the prosecutor's brief."

To free party leader Eugene Dennis, now serving a prison term, the 10 other Communist leaders, facing immediate imprisonment, and the scores of victims of the war drive—those in jail, those facing jail and those facing deportation—there must be organized tremendous mass action of the people, she said.

"There isn't going to be a victory won if we depend on legal action alone," she declared. "There must be mass action."

Gus Hall, national secretary of the Communist Party, offered a warm tribute to Gurley Flynn on behalf of the party's national committee.

MARXIST LEADER

"She is a theoretical leader of our party. It is the greatness of the working-class that produced from its ranks such Marxist leaders as William Z. Foster and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn."

Elizabeth Flynn is among the warriors who never hesitate; she

is a warrior who never places personal interest above her class.

Hall recalled five characteristics of her life "from which we all can learn:"

- That undying fighting spirit that has been with her since the age of 14.
- Confidence in our class, in our party and in the American people generally—not a blind confidence, but a confidence growing out of her understanding of the science of Marxism-Leninism.
- Courage in the face of the enemy when the battle is tough.
- Her ability to work as part of a collective group or to work as an individual.
- Her ability to lead the masses of working people and at the same time to learn from those masses.

Gloria Jones, outstanding (Continued on page 8)



GURLEY FLYNN
Urge Freedom for '11'

They Can't Stop Human Progress

By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

Fourth of a Series

WE ALL REMEMBER the picture of King Canute in our school books—a bearded old man, in ermine trimmed robes, with a crown on his head, sitting in his great

written by Judge Learned Hand upholding the constitutionality of the thought-control sections of the Smith Act. This is based on their own new definition of what constitutes a "clear and present danger," which rejects the previously accepted views of Justices Brandeis and Holmes, that it could consist only of utterances of a character that would immediately cause unlawful acts and not of words subject to full and free discussion.

Under the Constitution of the U. S. A. (and one does not need to be a lawyer to read and comprehend its plain meaning) the

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its provisions proved otherwise. Seats are reserved for trade unionists (and not only militants) who seek higher wages through strikes or other means; for advocates of equal rights for Negroes; for opponents of atomic weapons and circulators of the Stockholm Petition; for all champions of world peace. A large number of seats are reserved for non-citizens, the so-called "aliens" for whom the author of the bill, Sen. Pat McCarran (D-Nev) has always held contempt.

The bill is infused with his spirit of know-nothingism. It combines the narrow bestial prejudices of the Ku Klux Klan with the reactionary greed of labor-hating corporations. It is compounded of the hysterical fear of advanced political and economic philosophies and the raging and blind anti-Sovietism of the warmongers.

Its first objective, of course, is to outlaw the Communist Party. That it would do under Section Four, which would drastically broaden the Smith Act under which the Eleven were convicted. It would make unlawful "any act" which could be twisted into a deed or a thought "substantially contributing to the establishment of a totalitarian dictatorship."

Since the Communist goal of a socialist society is already defined in the bill as "totalitarian dictatorship," even advocacy of socialism would be punishable by 10 years in prison. Advocacy of moderate reforms which, in the opinion of men like McCarran, advance the cause of socialism, would fall under the ban.

Officers and members of the Communist party would be required to register. But that, they have announced, they will never do because it would invite persecution of men and women whose only fault is their devotion to peace and a better world.

All organizations whose policies parallel some of the positions taken by the Communists would likewise be destroyed and their officers and members prosecuted under Section Four. If they failed, they would be prosecuted for their failure as well as for violation of Section Four.

ANTI-ALIEN BILL

Under these circumstances, the McCarran omnibus is obviously a weapon to suppress all dissent with the manner in which Wall Street runs our country and our lives. This is the hallmark of fascism.

McCarran has incorporated into his omnibus not only the Mundt Nixon bill but also the Habilis and McCarran bills directed against non-citizens. To these he has added his own "Internal Security Bill"

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5,000 at Rally Answer Lanham

By John Hudson Jones

More than 5,000 Negroes and whites attended a giant demonstration in Harlem Saturday night to protest the racist attack on William L. Patterson, Civil Rights Congress leader by Georgia director Henderson Lanham. Sponsored by the CRC, the rally at 125th Street and Lenox Avenue was the first major protest and peace meeting since Mayor O'Dwyer's police initially

attacked the recent Union Square demonstration. Public pressure forced the police to grant a permit for the Harlem rally.

After hearing Patterson, former City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Aubrey Grossman, CRC leader beaten by a Mississippi mob for defending Willie McGee, and other speakers, the crowd shouted approval of resolutions and incriminations that demanded:

• The impeachment of Rep. Lanham "who sits illegally in the high body which makes America live." President Truman was urged

to "use your high office to help bring about his expulsion."

• Freedom for Willie McGee. The rally charged Mississippi Gov. Fielding Wright "with full responsibility for his life and safety."

• Mrs. Rosalie McGee be permitted to visit her husband in Hinds County Jail, Jackson, Miss.

• End the passport ban against Paul Robeson.

• A rehearing of the U. S. Court of Appeals decision against the 11 Communist leaders. The rally urged continuation of their

• That Mayor O'Dwyer "uphold the guarantee of the right of the people of this city to speak, assemble, and to fight for peace." The rally denounced his praise of the police brutality at Union Square as "splendid" and charged that the responsibility for the violence "belongs on your shoulders."

The demonstration was surrounded by scores of night-stick swinging cops, including at least a score of lieutenants, captains, inspectors who also carried billys.

The detail was under the com-

(Continued on page 9)

Austin Ducks Malik's Charges Of Aggression

By Art Shields

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The United States and British delegates to the Security Council have not answered the concrete, factual charges of American aggression in Korea made by Jacob Malik, Soviet delegate and Council president.

The Council session opens tomorrow with the French translation of Malik's documented speech of last Friday, giving the details of the crossing of the 38th Parallel by the troops of the American puppet, Syngman Rhee.

Rhee was carrying out the orders of Gen. MacArthur, said Malik.

Malik told how five Syngman Rhee divisions crossed the border June 25, with another division just behind the line.

These puppet troops penetrated two kilometers in the Ongjin region when they were counter-attacked and driven back by a smaller North Korean force.

QUOTES OFFICERS

Malik quoted from the statements of captured enemy officers.

Malik denounced as falsehoods the statements of Warren Austin, U. S. delegate, that the Soviet Union was supplying the Korean People's Army with arms.

The Soviet Army sold the Korean military equipment before it left Korean soil, he pointed out. But none since. The chief source of North Korean arms today is the United States of America, whose arms have been captured in great quantities by the Korean troops, he declared.

Malik looked directly at Austin as he referred to a statement made to the *Herald Tribune* reporter, Marguerite Higgins, by Gen. Roberts, head of the United States military mission in Korea.

Gen. Roberts' statement was published June 5.

"This is what he said," reported Malik:

"In Korea the American taxpayer has an army, which is an excellent watchdog protecting the capital investments in that country."

Malik added that there were no other foreign investments except American investments in Korea.

Pueblo NAACP Asks Lanham's Ouster

PUEBLO, Colo., Aug. 13.—The Pueblo chapter of the NAACP, at its monthly meeting sent a telegram to the Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn demanding immediate impeachment of Rep. Henderson Lanham (D-Ga) for his vicious and racist attack upon William Patterson, secretary of the Civil Rights Congress.

'Worker' Manager, 55 Others Cited for 'Contempt' by House

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON. — The House on Friday cited Phil Bart, manager of the Daily Worker, for contempt of the House Un-American Committee, and then rapidly cited 53 other witnesses who had refused to act as accomplices in Un-American witchbunts. The list Friday included James J. Matthes, organizational director of the United Electrical Workers, four other UE organizers; several scientists; Marcel Scheier, coordinator of the Labor Conference for Peace; Louise Berman; Frank Hashmall, of Cincinnati; James Branca, of Washington, and 39 persons active in the Hawaiian labor movement.

As a result of the House action, 56 persons now face prosecution in Federal courts with a possible penalty of one year in prison and \$1,000 fine for each unanswered question.

For bringing the contempt citations before the House, the Un-American Committee was lauded by Reps. Eugene Cox (D-Ga), John Rankin (D-Miss) and Henderson Lanham (D-Ga), the Congressman who last Friday lunged at William Patterson shouting "You black son of a bitch."

MARCANTONIO VOTES NO

All the citations Friday were by voice vote. Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-NY) told the House he wanted the record to show him voting "no" in each case. On Thursday Marcantonio denounced the citations as a nullification of the First and Fifth amendments to the Constitution.

Of the Un-American Committee's list of 56, only two were not cited. They were Elizabeth Sasuly, legislative representative of the Food and Tobacco Workers Union, and Bella Rodman, of Washington, a Progressive Party worker. Rep. John S. Wood (D-Ga), chairman of the committee, said "further investigation" was necessary in these two cases.

On Thursday the House had voted citations against Julius Emspak secretary-treasurer of UE, and Steve Nelson, Western Pennsylvania Communist leader. In Emspak's case, Marcantonio forced a roll call vote. Favoring the citations were 372, which included former opponents of the Un-American Committee like Blatnik, Biemiller, Burdick, Celler, Dollinger, Helen Douglas, Javits, Klein and Powell.

The session Friday was poorly attended, and in most cases members didn't bother even to say aye. Nevertheless House speaker Sam Rayburn would in each instance say, "The ayes have it," and declare the citation resolution adopted.

ONE PER MINUTE

All but the barest formalities—such as reading the specific charges of the Un-American Committee against the victim—and dispensed with. Rayburn gavelled the citations through at the rate of one per minute.

This "orderly" procedure was interrupted once when Rep. Clare Hoffman (R-Mich) warned that if the proceedings of the House failed "to show affirmatively that a quorum was present" the Supreme Court may reverse convictions by a lower court. Hoffman made it clear, however, that he "had no sympathy with the victims of the committee."

He then adjourned again when Rep. Cox announced that "every bill in the house is dead now."

Daily Worker Can't Be Jailed, Says Bart

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

Phil Bart, manager of the Daily Worker, declared yesterday the citation against him was an attempt to stifle the voices for peace. His statement follows:

"The congressional citation against me as against all others is aimed at stifling all voices fighting for peace. In my case it is especially directed towards the suppression of the lone daily voice, the Daily Worker, which is fighting for the peace of our country and against the Wall Street warmakers."

"But the Daily Worker cannot be jailed. Its voice cannot be silenced. With every attack it will win new support in the fight to save our country from the scourge of a new world war and fascism."

ican Committee. He heaped ridicule and scorn on former "leftist" members of the House who in previous times voted in opposition to the Un-American Committee.

"I saw them run yesterday," he said, referring to their failure to vote against the citation. "In my judgment they are not voting their honest views," Cox said, adding that many of them had been "recipients of favors" in financial and political support from such organizations as the UE, the FTA and the ILWU.

"They have now turned on their backers and fled," said Cox. Only Marcantonio has stood firm, he said, giving the New York Laborite this brudging praise.

Rep. Rankin followed Cox with a speech suggesting that next on the committee's list should be the White House staff, the State and Justice department and "the reds who circulate around the Supreme Court."

WAS IN AD FRAUD, STOOLIE TELLS DEPORTATION HEARING

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

A government stoolpigeon who described himself as a Trotkyite was Friday revealed as a former mental patient at one time involved in fraudulent used-car advertising. The witness Thaddeus Zygmunt, testified for the government at the deportation hearing of Andrew Dmytryshyn, vice-president of the American Ukrainian Fraternal Union of the International Workers Order.

Throughout the hearing Zygmunt contradicted testimony he gave as an informer in other cases. Although a year ago he admitted undergoing treatment for mental disorders, yesterday he insisted it was "a nervous stomach."

He admitted selling second hand cars without a license, listing himself as a "private party" though in fact he worked as a dealer in the used-car business in an

Prices Up Again

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

WASHINGTON. — Wholesale prices climbed again last week. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported Friday that its wholesale price index rose one-tenth of one percent in the week ended last Tuesday.

That was 2.2 percent above a month ago and 8 percent over the level a year ago. It was 165.5 percent of the 1926 average, on which the index is based.

Prices increased on cocoa, rubber, burlap and shellac.

The figures show that in general, prices of textile products and building materials rose in the seven-day period.

The bulk of the workers who

Bus Walkout Over, Grievances Remain

The walkout of some 800 employees of the Surface Transportation Corp. was called off Saturday afternoon after a two-day tieup of 18 of the company's Bronx and Manhattan lines. No action was taken by either the company or leaders of the Transport Workers Union on the long-standing grievances over which the workers quit Thursday.

A claim by James O'Shea, chairman of the Kingsbridge garage and leader of the stoppage, that the disputed issues are due for settlement in "further negotiations" or "arbitration," appeared without foundation. The company, TWU heads and Theodore Kheel, impartial industry chairman, stood pat against taking up any issues until the walkout ended.

TWU president Michael Quill claimed a victory over the "anti-union" group as he called O'Shea and his supporters. O'Shea was equally boastful for his rightwing group.

The statement by Quill and secretary-treasurer Van Riper of Local 100, TWU, said the strike ended in "defeat for the O'Shea clique and his District 50 friends." This was the first public indication that a group in the TWU was pulling for John L. Lewis' catch-all District 50.

Quill and Van Riper said the "test of strength was a long time coming," and added:

"Not only are we jubilant over this speedy victory but we are very happy to be now in the strong position, with the disruptive elements gone, to enforce our contract, solve our grievances and win better working conditions for our membership."

The next step by the Quill forces will be disciplinary action against the O'Shea forces, with charges apparently to be filed Tuesday at an executive board meeting of Local 100. What the O'Shea forces will do was not indicated.

The bulk of the workers who

took part in the stoppage were not interested in the O'Shea-Quill factional struggle. Their walkout was spurred entirely by pent-up dissatisfaction over pay scales at least five cents an hour less than rates on Omnibus and city-operated lines. Other grievances were the speedup and overloading of buses; failure to provide relief men for those who leave for vacation and inadequate maintenance work on the buses.

Judge Delays Eviction Ruling

Despite eviction threats, tenants at 313 W. 19 St. appeared before Judge Gerald Culkin in behalf of Sidney Tobias, who faces eviction for inviting Mortimer Peterkin, a Negro, to live in his apartment.

Although attempts to oust Tobias have failed in the City Rent Commission and the lower courts, the Chelsea Moore Realty Corp. is going ahead with eviction plans under the new state rent law.

Julian C. Trupin, Civil Rights Congress attorney, argued that the suit attempts to perpetuate restrictive covenants, which were outlawed by the Supreme Court.

Judge Culkin reserved decision after a three-day trial last week.

Telly Talks Resume

Federal mediators have announced the resumption of mediation sessions between the New York Newspaper Guild and the World-Telegram and Sun beginning today. The strike is now in its ninth week.

Jail 2 Beaten Vets, Free 5 Assailants at GM Plant

LINDEN, N. J., Aug. 13.—Protests mounted among workers in the General Motors plant here during the week-end over the jailing Aug. 10 under a total of \$50,000 bail of Louis Fischer and Calvin DiFilippis, war veterans who were beaten July 31 by company

of assault and battery against five GM company men.

DiFilippis, former recording secretary of Local 595 of the United Auto Workers Union, and Fischer were beaten by 25 company stooges and driven from the plant. The assailants shouted they were beating the men because they were "Communists."

Meanwhile, the five assailants against whom the assault charges were levied were released on bail ranging from \$500 to \$1,500.

The assaults were seen as a direct response on the part of the company men to a column by the Daily Mirror writer Victor Riesel, published a week before the attack.

The Hearst writer told of attacks on "Communist" workers in plants, stating they were "beaten and heaved out, I report with glee."

Riesel then called attention to Linden, reporting gleefully that "a hammer just grazed one of these comrades' heads with enough force to split his skull if it really hit."

After the column appeared, DiFilippis reported, a company man—unmasked him later—threatened: "You Communists, we are going to kill you this morning."

Farm Cooperatives Increase in Hungary

BUDAPEST.—This year's good harvest in Hungary and the outstanding success of the collective farms has inspired among the Hungarian peasants a movement which is daily growing for the formation of agricultural cooperatives. In the western regions of Hungary a great part of the individual peasants have joined this movement.

In Csongrad in eastern Hungary, 172 families possessing 1,200 hectares of land have decided to form cooperatives in addition to the 94 families who recently joined cooperatives.

Hollywood, a column of film news and comment by David Platt appears daily in the Daily Worker.

Daily Worker

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Friend Peasant, 300,000,000,000

People's Desire for Peace Scares Carolina Editor

WINSTON-SALEM, Aug. 13.—A counter petition started by a newspaper editor in a fight on the Stockholm peace appeal was dropped after three weeks because of the people's deep desire for peace.

After a three-hour canvassing of white and Negro working class neighborhoods by some 30 Negro and white peace petitioners on July 8 had netted more than 1,000 signatures to outlaw atomic weapons, the angry press on the following Tuesday set up an immediate barrage of red-baiting of the petition.

This was at the obvious direction of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., stockholders of which own the Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel, for the newspaper's primary blast was directed against union members, after police threats had failed to stop the peace petitioners.

Wallace Carroll, editor of the Winston-Salem Journal, recognizing that peace sentiment is high, decided to fight the World Peace Appeal by starting a petition of his own. The paper had already published an editorial some time previously condemning the arrest of youths for peace campaigning in New York. Stating frankly that the purpose of its so-called "True Peace" appeal was

to fight the World Peace Appeal, the newspaper urged individuals and churches and other organizations to collect signatures.

SPURS DESIRE FOR PEACE

The newspaper appeal, though demanding a North Korean withdrawal, had most of its appeal in its name "True Peace." It aroused so much spontaneous desire for peace in the hearts of North Carolinians that, in about three weeks' time, more than 10,000 people had signed the newspaper appeal.

Many of these names were collected in churches on blank sheets of paper after appeals to congregations to "sign up for True Peace." Many letters sent into the newspaper carried such messages as, "My two sons fought in North Africa, and I certainly don't want another war," and "We sure do want peace." One letter rebuked the newspaper appeal, and the editors had to explain the object of their drive all over again just to combat the Stockholm Appeal. By far the majority of the signers honestly want a secure peace.

The newspaper, suddenly afraid of the peace sentiment it was cultivating, shut down its appeal while it was in full swing. The American

Association for the United Nations sent a representative here for the purpose of using the appeal to support American intervention in Korea. However, other newspapers, afraid of even a phony peace appeal, have smothered this attempt to misdirect the powerful peace sentiment of the American people.

Despite the newspaper blasts, peace petitioners in Winston-Salem, though discovering some fear on the part of citizens, have found many people who are strongly opposed to U. S. intervention in Korea. One man said, "Why doesn't this petition ask us to get the hell out of Korea?"

Another worker said, "If the army had to recruit out of the Reynolds building and off of Wall Street, we wouldn't be in any damn war." A woman student in a college in this city said she wondered why the U. S. couldn't have waited until after the United Nations acted before going into Korea.

Though there was at first some feeling that war would increase jobs, most of the workers' reaction now is that, with higher prices and little chance of higher wages, with more unemployment and increasing speedup, there is little gain for the working people in this new drive for war.

Fitzgerald Calls Citations of UE Men Attack on Labor

A committee headed by Albert J. Fitzgerald, president of the United Electrical Workers has asked to meet with Attorney General J. Howard McGrath to protest any further steps on the contempt citations voted by the House against seven members and leaders of the UE.

In a meeting sent to the Attorney General Friday, Fitzgerald pointed out that there are "grave questions with regard to the constitutionality of the action taken by the House Un-American Committee and the House itself with respect to the contempt citations."

The message pointed out the little-known fact that the decision on what further steps, if any, are to be taken on the contempt citations rests with the Attorney General as a matter of law and that the fact that the House of Representatives has sanctioned unconstitutional procedure does not absolve the Attorney General's office of its duty to protect constitutional rights.

In a separate statement on action of the House in voting the contempt citations, Fitzgerald denounced it as a "direct frontal attack upon the free independent



FITZGERALD
Says Action Unconstitutional

American labor movement" and called upon the administration to halt the further unconstitutional persecutions of the union.

Cops Refuse Action on Slaying of Negro Unionist

A delegation of women and mothers visiting the 32nd Police Precinct in Harlem to protest the wanton killing by police of Thurman Towns last Spring got the cold shoulder from Capt. Lyon. Lieut. John Brown told the delegation that the captain was no longer interested in the case.

The delegation was made up of members of the Brook Avenue Citizens Committee to Defend Thurman Towns, and has as its honorary chairman, Mrs. Beatrice Towns, mother of the Negro victim.

Towns, a 19-year-old youth, who lived at 1478 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, was shot by a policeman May 8. At the time of his murder, Towns had a good job and had just purchased a new car. He was known and respected in the community and active in the local "Y," Police Athletic League and an active member of his trade union Local 6, of the International Garment Workers Union.

Widespread resentment at the police slaying led to the formation of the community defense group which includes Negro and white neighbors, storekeepers and ministers. The group meets twice monthly at the Overcoming Church of God, 1471 Brook Ave. The Rev. C. G. Mack is chairman.

Petitions have been circulated in the Bronx to protest the killing. A delegation to the mayor received no cooperation.

REP. EBERHARTER CONDEMNED VIOLENCE BY HOODLUMS

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 13.—Rep. Herman P. Eberharter (D-PA) condemned violence against progressives and all those whose "political opinions are different from the generally accepted majority."

In a letter to Calvin Brook, editor of the Slovik People's News whose home has been recently stoned by a group of juveniles and adults, Eberharter wrote:

"I certainly have always opposed any heckling, insulting, or the doing of damage to private citizens or their property, whose political opinions are different from the general accepted majority, by either individuals or officials. Such conduct and attitude of one or more of the majority opinion is, in my estimation, destructive of the principal and most valuable points of our state and national Constitutions, and only serves to harm the beliefs and freedom of those who conduct themselves in a lawless manner."

Eberharter's letter was a reply to a communication sent to about 1,000 leading Pittsburghers by Brooks.

Philly Judge Frees Seven Negro, White Progressives

By Walter Lowenfeld

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—A police frameup was smashed when seven Negro and white Young Progressives were freed in habeas corpus proceedings here Friday by Judge Joseph Sloane. They had been in jail since Tuesday charged with "disorderly conduct," and "breach of the peace," after police invaded a private apartment in North Philadelphia and arrested 11 Young Progressives who had been quietly spending the evening there. They also seized some literature including peace and civil rights petitions and pamphlets and copies of the Pennsylvania edition of *The Worker*, all of which was introduced as "evidence."

Police had been called when a threatening crowd of several hundred had gathered outside the apartment. The cops were surrounded by someone who shouted there were Negro and white people in there. "It must be a Communist meeting," later shouted in the crowd shouted. "This is a white community. What are Negroes doing there? Let's burn the house."

The young people were defense of subversives.

Defended by Attorney Harry Levitan, retained by the Civil Rights Congress.

UPHOLDS CONSTITUTION

In freeing the Young Progressives, Judge Sloane, while declaring he "abhorred" the views of the leaflets calling for "Bonds of Love," and the other literature, stated that no one had the right to take the law in their own hands, and that the Constitution must be upheld.

He declared: "We must be careful to keep our hands and not take the law into our own hands. These people had a right to be in those rooms. It was a private home. There is no evidence in this court of espionage or sabotage. They had a right to discuss things in these rooms without the intervention of the police."

The young people were defense of subversives.

The judge's opinion was in sharp contrast to the prosecuting assistant District Attorney, Raymond Speiser, who while finally agreeing there was no legal basis for the charges, called the mob who had threatened to burn the house "good people," and said "I will brook no criticism of the police."

At the earlier police court hearing, Magistrate Elias Meyers, who had held the seven on \$1,000 bail for trial, defended the police violation of the constitutional sanctity of the home, by declaring: "I have the right to enter your home and even your bedroom."

Four others who were not jailed, but who face charges are an expectant mother and youngster 15 and 16 years old who were cited for hearings in Juvenile Court.

STAGES IN THE ART OF PRINTING



The same deft fingers that wielded needle and spindle were employed in the setting of type before the advent of the linotype machine.

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Hit Redivision Of Middle East

BEIRUT, Lebanon. THE SEPARATION of Lebanon from Syria, the re-division of the Middle East among the United States, England and France, and the formation of the Middle East military bloc, have met with widespread public opposition on the part of businessmen, laborers, taxi drivers, professional men, merchants, farmers, educators and religious leaders.

When a newspaper editor expressed the general desire for unity with Syria or opposed the military treaty with the United States he was put in prison and his newspaper suspended.

When the women celebrated International Women's Day and mentioned their opposition to war and military treaties, 228 were imprisoned.

But no one thought that the government would openly attack with Tommy guns peaceful students, professional men and women, workers and others, carrying slogans to outlaw the use of atomic weapons, to resume economic relations with Syria and to refuse military blocs, but they did!

On a calm evening in June at the Burge in Beirut, they opened fire on the citizens and wounded not only those in the demonstration but also those standing on the sidewalks. A young girl who was passing by was among those wounded. Many were arrested and put in prison.

However, the climax of fascist suppression (directed by the Wall Street "protectors of freedom") came when Thuraya El Adre, general secretary of the Democratic League for Women's Rights; Madame Pasha and Marie Saman, other members of the League; Elias Chahine, secretary of the Young Men's Committee for Peace; two trade-union lawyers, Michel Baddoura, and some 10 other intellectuals and leaders were accosted in their homes at 3:30 a.m., taken by armed police without a warrant for their arrest or even any written accusation, and thrown into prison.

The government declared that these things were the work of Communists, but other newspapers printed the facts of the demonstration, the brutal force used by police against sincere citizens and condemned the night arrests as fascist violations of the Constitution and exposing the false accusations made by the government.

No amount of terrorism and fascist force seems to change the general public opinion from support of unity with Syria and peace with the rest of the world.

A TOTAL of 45,500 signatures was obtained in July for outlawing atomic weapons and for United Nations action against the first country to use them! Over 500 leaders of religions signed this petition, including the Bishop of the Greek Orthodox Church with many priests and members, and leaders of the Moslem and Druze religions.

This week, Antoine Pierre Arida, the Bishop of the Maronite Catholic Church in the entire Middle East, signed the petition, it is said, upon the telegraphic request of Joliot Curie. This means that thousands of Maronite priests and church members will add their signatures.

Leading professional men in the community, doctors, lawyers, engineers and educators, added their names, as well as deputies in the parliament and political leaders. The women did more than their share. One old, nearly-blind Moslem woman collected 1,200 signatures single-handed. All religions, sects, races and groups are finding a common basis of unity in the program and platform for peace.

NO MATTER how much Wall Street speaks of freedom, its guns and warships carry suppression and death.

No matter how much imperialism dresses up in Four-Point Programs for the "almighty" development of undeveloped lands, exploitation and war bare their fangs!

No matter how much the State Department shouts peace, parachute troops, military maneuvers, new weapons of destruction, military treaties and blocs speak a different language. And the un-holy howl that Wall Street raves when any one signs a petition outlawing the use of atomic weapons seems to indicate that they are planning to use them!

No one asks now "For Whom the Bell Tolls." The world has learned that it tolls for you! Innocent people arrested in Lebanon today can be you and your peace-loving neighbors tomorrow. Act now in protest against the U. S. military treaty with Lebanon and the Middle East Military Bloc, and Truman's Point Four, which is just streamlined American imperialism of the well-known fascist brand!

Demand a policy of equal peacetime trade with all countries in Eastern and Western Europe, the Middle East and Far East. . . . This is the road to freedom, peace and prosperity for you and the world.

VIRGIL



By Len Kleis

World of Labor

By
George
Morris

1. Reuther Wants Wall St. To Go Socialist

WALTER P. REUTHER, president of the United Automobile Workers, has recently come forward with a pamphlet-size proposal which he titled "A Total Peace Offensive." He describes it on the pamphlet cover as "a combination of adequate military defense and a positive peace offensive," to stop "Communist aggression."

The document was forwarded to President Truman on July 15 for the government's consideration, along with high praise for the decision to wage war on the Korean people and pour many more billions into armaments for the now openly "world policeman" role declared for America.

We propose to analyze the Reuther document in some detail, because he spells out the position of a sizable section of labor's officialdom, notably those who, like him, stem from rightwing socialism.

Norman Thomas, head of the Socialist Party, who during World War II collaborated with the Lindbergh-Wheeler crowd that sought an alliance with Hitler against the Soviet Union but now supports the war on Korea, has also embraced the Reuther Plan, in an article in the New York Times magazine of Aug. 6.

REUTHER PROFESSES to be critical of the Truman war policy. He fears that the policy is negative and may stamp America with "the moral responsibility of launching a war of aggression." The military program should be combined with a "positive peace offensive," writes Reuther, or America will make no headway with the Koreans or with the other 1,200,000,000 peoples of Asia.

He, thereupon, proposes a new and enlarged Marshall Plan for Asia that would be limited not by four years but extend for 100 years. America's outlay would be \$13 billion a year to a trifling total of a trillion and three hundred billions for what he terms "economic aid" to the underdeveloped lands. He guarantees that such an outpouring of dollars would switch the trend among Asians from Communism to the "democratic world" and that Communism would be defeated in a mere 100 years.

The most important conclusion that could be drawn is that Reuther, and others who think as he does, can see no other "solution" than a PERMANENT program of administering morphine to capitalism and a PERMANENT life in a warring divided world.

We nevertheless treat the trillion-dollar fantasy with seriousness if for no other reasons, because a prominent labor leader submitted it to his members as a "peace plan." It is also worthy of attention because it is an excellent X-Ray of the Reuther mind.

REUTHER LEAVES out of account the basic factor—the class division in America and the elementary fact that the country's productive forces and political control are in the hands of a tiny oligarchy of billion-dollar corporations. He has forgotten what he learned during his year in the Soviet Union and short stay in the left wing, that the interests of the working class (including its allies) clash irreconcilably with this tiny oligarchy.

He overlooks the fact that even in 1950, with trade union membership at 15,000,000 and the labor vote important to the ruling party, there is not a single trade unionist in a real government post. Even such staunch supporters of capitalism as Reuther are not trusted with a government post. The corporation executives themselves, as a Washington roster would show, run everything worth running in the government. Its war-making policy and war contracts are their principal source of lush profits today.

Reuther's plan, therefore, amounts to a plea to America's corporations to part with their profits, for he says the money must come from new taxes on corporations and higher incomes. He asks them to do so for the benefit of the hundreds of millions of impoverished colored peoples, especially in Asia. He asks this from a ruling class that is keeping 15,000,000 of its own colored citizens under a status of an "internal colony" and a slave-like Jim Crow and poverty. He asks it from a ruling class that keeps more than a third of America's workers under a sub-standard.

To believe that America's corporations would even listen to a proposal to part with \$13 billion a year for the benefit of colored peoples in Asia is either the height of stupidity or it betrays a fake motive back of the proposal.

(Continued tomorrow)

Letters from Readers

Why I Wrote To Eugene Dennis

New York
Editor, Daily Worker:

I am a sixteen-year-old student who is the son of a worker. Yesterday I sent a letter to Eugene Dennis in jail. I would like to tell the readers of the Worker why I did it, for some of my friends asked me why.

It must be a hard thing for a man like Gene Dennis to be hemmed in by steel bars and concrete walls. I want to tell him I wish that he were with us. He knows that we haven't forgotten. The thousands of greetings will serve as a reminder that those who jailed him have not succeeded, that we are struggling all the harder for peace and democracy.

Do the atomists think that they can cut him off from America? He has toiled as a longshoreman, has spoken to hundreds of thousands of workers all over this land and has led them in the struggle for a better life. He can never be cut off from his native land.

Gene is part of America and its heritage of struggle against oppression. The exploiters in their plush offices think that they have succeeded. The same ignorance made them think that they could cut off the Korean people from their heritage of struggle against oppression.

Even though Gene Dennis is still in prison, they are still

afraid of him. Tell me, what decent, freedom-loving American doesn't have contempt and hatred for those puppets who do their masters' bidding and try to destroy our Bill of Rights?

These are the reasons why I sent birthday greetings to an ex-longshoreman in a jail on West Street.

S. E.

Denounces Ban On Peace Rally

Boston, Mass.
Editor, Daily Worker:

I was in New York Aug. 2, to see the peace rally. Hundreds of people who spent train fare and bus fare to see the rally were disappointed that the rally was banned. I am sure that they are bitter against the barbaric act of the New York City authorities.

I am not a Communist, nor do I know what is going on in Russia. But what I do know is that for the past two years I have found that anti-Communists have been causing all the disturbances and threats, and deliberately aiming to carry out the threats. The more they commit such barbarism, the more it kills the rights of humanity.

I never dreamed that I would ever see a barbaric act of the "law" in these United States. But now I regret to say that I have seen it in New York on Aug. 2.

F. D.

Press Roundup

THE NEWS is mad over the Brannon "price support" program because only profiteers in other countries are benefiting from the low prices. If huge profits are to be made, let them be made in the United States. That's the way News feels about it.

THE MIRROR'S Dr. Ruth Alexander holds that increased taxes are okay for an increased arms program but an increase in taxes for "so-called social security at this time is sheer economic suicide." The lady is in such a panic that she tells her readers, "We shall have to fore-

go the comforts and luxuries of life itself." Whose luxuries?

THE TIMES feels that this is not the time to outlaw the Communist Party. But it adds, "If and when it becomes evident that order cannot be maintained without outlawing the Communist Party, then we shall support the executive branch of the government in taking such a step. We hope that time does not come."

THE HERALD TRIBUNE wants taxes for federal expenditures on non-military items cut so that the new tax increases for war will be more palatable. It suggests items to be cut in "educational and social programs."

Daily Worker

President—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treas.—Howard C. Boldt
John Gates
Milton Howard
Alan Max
Bob F. Hall
Philip Bart
Editor
Associate Editor
Managing Editor
Washington Editor
General Manager

Daily Worker, New York, Monday, August 14, 1950

Controls for Whom?

THE JINGOISTIC WAR CRIES of the top leaders of the AFL are heard above all others. Nevertheless, the AFL's executive council, meeting in Chicago, has been forced to heed some of the sentiments of the rank and file members relating to living standards.

It is also apparent, however, that the AFL's resolution is loaded with weasel language that opens the doors widely to acceptance of about every economic control the President may care to impose under the vast power he is about to receive.

The AFL opposes a pay freeze but adds that "inevitably" a wage freeze "may become necessary." Its only demand is that wages be allowed to climb up to an equivalent of the price rise since the Korea war broke out.

On prices the council calls for controls "as soon as possible" and a rollback to June 23 levels.

The taxes for war, says the AFL, should be levied on higher incomes and "excess profits."

There is no need of compulsory or rigid manpower controls, says the AFL, sticking to "voluntary cooperation."

William Green said to newsmen that "when the time came" for a no-strike pledge the unions would give it.

The above shows that the labor leaders are a bit cautious. But it reminds us of the resolutions these same people passed in the months following the end of the last war. They did nothing real about them as the cost of living skyrocketed and wages fell farther and farther behind.

Moreover, it should not be overlooked, that for more than a year before the Korean war, there has been a virtual wage freeze for most workers. Unions either renewed past contracts without change or accepted pension and welfare plans in place of wage raises. By June 23, real wages already fell substantially compared with the level of 1948 when the last general raise was won.

The AFL's and, it need hardly be added, the CIO's leaders are actually preparing to agree to a wage freeze enforced by a no-strike pledge which would write off, as a forgotten loss, the declines in living standards already suffered by the workers. They are already singing the old refrain. The AFL's resolution says "there is no painless way" to shift to a war economy and workers will have to "sacrifice."

All this, for what? To wage war on the people of Korea 7,000 miles away and on other peoples now struggling for national independence. Many workers are obviously not impressed with the top labor bureaucracy's call to "sacrifice." This is evident by the growing pressure for wage demands by Ford, rubber, railroad, packing and other workers.

Hawaiians Stick By Bridges

IT DIDN'T TAKE the sugar, pineapple and dock workers of Hawaii long to realize what the imprisonment of Harry Bridges means. A strike protest movement of thousands began to spread rapidly from island to island 24 hours after a turnkey in a San Francisco jail locked up the trade union leader.

The Hawaii workers know what the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union and its fighting leader mean to them. Before they were organized they had a status comparable to cotton pickers in the South. The level of their political influence and civil rights was no higher.

The union brought a new era for the workers of the islands and living standards far above those they enjoyed. The workers immediately sensed that the enemies of labor, like those who rule the islands, who sought to get Bridges since 1934, have seized upon the Korea war as a phony excuse to jail him.

They were not dazed and paralyzed by the hysteria, but stuck to their union and their interests as workers. Our old and seasoned unions can well learn from the spirit of Hawaii.

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BEYOND REACH

—By Ellis



Chinese People's Army Helps Its War Prisoners

PEKING.

By New China News Service

ONE OF THE most striking facts revealed by the latest communique issued by the General Headquarters of the People's Liberation Army in connection with Army Day on Aug. 1 is the high proportion of prisoners in the total of Kuomintang losses during the past four years. Nearly 80 percent of more than 8,000,000 Kuomintang troops accounted for by the People's Liberation Army were taken prisoner, surrendered or crossed over to the People's Liberation Army.

By contrast, among 1,500,000 troops lost by the People's Liberation Army, less than one percent were taken prisoner. This works out at 334 Kuomintang prisoners to each People's Liberation Army prisoner.

Stories of the winning over of enemy troops to the People's Liberation Army abound in the history of the army. During the great battle west of Mukden in the winter of 1948, when the Kuomintang lost 370,000 troops, 320,000 of them were captured or surrendered. In the battle for Kaileng, capital of Honan Province, in the same year, Kuomintang prisoners taken at the eastern gate of the city in the morning had turned their guns on the remaining Kuomintang troops at the western gate by the evening.

One of the important factors accounting for the demoralization of Kuomintang troops and their coming over to the people's side is the People's Liberation Army policy of leniency towards war prisoners. This policy was formulated and put into effect as far back as 1927, when the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army was first organized, and has become an integral part of the revolutionary People's Army. It is one of the many features which distinguish a peasants' and workers' army from the armies of the exploiting classes.

THE FUNDAMENTAL POLICY of the People's Liberation Army towards war prisoners is to win them over, re-educate them and gradually remould their ideology and behavior so as to transform them into new persons who may be of service to the people.

Captured Kuomintang soldiers, far from being maltreated, are dealt with leniently. They are neither searched nor forced to give up their personal possessions. Those with injuries receive prompt medical care alongside People's Liberation Army men. They are never called war prisoners, but "liberated fighters."

The People's Liberation Army has never had prisoner-of-war camps for ordinary soldiers. Enlisted men of the Kuomintang who were captured were usually sent to a rear assembly center, where they were given a brief period of re-education. They were given lectures on the nature of China's revolution and group discussions were held. At these discussion meetings Kuomintang soldiers very often spontaneously related their past sufferings under Kuomintang rule.

These people, mostly peasants, had nothing to fight for and nothing to lose but the chains that weighed heavily round their necks. Once they were in the Kuomintang army, the maltreatment they suffered taught them many depths of misery. After several such meetings, many of them volunteered to enlist in the People's Liberation Army, realizing that they had previously

been fighting to maintain the rule of imperialists, landlords and capitalists against the people, including their own families and themselves.

IMMEDIATELY after being allowed to join the People's Liberation Army these with families in liberated areas hastened to write to their relatives about their new life and asked the People's Liberation Army Headquarters to notify their parents or their wives that they had become people's fighters and were no longer Kuomintang soldiers. They were further enlightened when they received letters from their families saying that the latter had already had land given to them under the agrarian reform, irrespective of the fact that they were serving in the Kuomintang army.

This brief period of re-education was also enough to show prisoners how entirely different a people's army is from a reactionary one. They were impressed by the democratic unity between commanders and fighters, who lived like members of one big family. They were also impressed by the harmony between the army and civilians, which astonished Kuomintang soldiers who had previously experienced only curses from the peasantry whom they robbed and oppressed.

After seeing the free and happy life of the liberated areas, many of the prisoners wished to remain and these were helped to find work and settle down in liberated areas. Those who chose to return to their homes in either Kuomintang areas or liberated areas were allowed to do so and were given traveling expenses.

Some who found their way back into the Kuomintang army proved to be a strong element in undermining the morale of the reactionary army. As living proof of the People's Liberation Army leniency toward prisoners, they spread word among other soldiers that the Kuomintang lied when it said that the People's Liberation Army tortured and killed prisoners-of-war. And in battle these returned prisoners were always eager to lay down their arms at the first opportunity and persuade groups of their fellows to surrender with them.

At one farewell party, when a group of Kuomintang war prisoners were leaving the People's Liberation Army for home, one of the departing prisoners shouted, "see you again in Nanking." At that time, the People's Liberation Army forces were far from Nanking, which was then the Kuomintang capital. But after staying with the People's Liberation Army in the liberated areas for several weeks, he seemed very sure that Nanking would be liberated.

DURING THE Anti-Japanese War, the main enemy was the alien invader who had been indoctrinated with the medieval Bushido spirit and modern fascism. At the beginning of hostilities, Japanese soldiers preferred suicide to surrender. But the People's Liberation Army never relaxed its propaganda efforts among them. A great number of Japanese-speaking cadres were trained for this work and tons of leaflets and booklets in the Japanese language were prepared. Even arrogant captured Japanese prisoners were treated with consideration.

After a period of re-education, some of the Japanese prisoners were released. The People's (Continued on page 8)

Gurley Flynn

(Continued from Page 3)

Negro woman leader of the Communist Party, chairman of the testimonial reception, paid tribute to Elizabeth Flynn for her untiring and effective work in the fight for women's rights, especially for the doubly-oppressed Negro women and the 15,000,000 American Negro people.

MINERS BRING GIFTS

Workers, including a group of coal miners and steel workers from Pennsylvania, came forward laden with gifts.

Former City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis said: "In honoring Comrade Elizabeth in her rich devotion to the workingclass, we are honoring the working women all over the world."

Davis, however, warned that "there cannot be any freedom, there cannot be any peace until Eugene Dennis, the general secretary of our Party, is a free man."

William F. McCarthy, the seaman who was beaten by police when he spoke from a lampost at the Aug. 2 peace demonstration, brought two gifts from seamen.

Ann Burlak, Massachusetts chairman of the Communist Party, hailed Elizabeth Flynn as "a famous New Englander," an "inspiration for a mass women's peace movement," "our outstanding outror just as Tom Paine was."

Steve Nelson, Western Pennsylvania Communist Party chairman, told how Gurley Flynn fought and helped win the great struggles of the early part of the century.

Among the speakers was Leon Wofsy, chairman of Labor Youth League, who told of Elizabeth Flynn's inspiration toward organization of the youth movement.

Messages were read from William Z. Foster, Ella Reeve Bloor, the staff of the London Daily Worker, from Mike Gold. There were cables from the Italian Women's Union and the Women's International Democratic Federation in Paris. There were hundreds of telegrams and letters from labor leaders and rank and file workers from nearly every state in the union.

CHINESE PEOPLE'S ARMY HELPS ITS PWs

(Continued from Page 7)

Liberation Army helped the more politically advanced among them to form the Japanese People's Anti-War League, with headquarters in Yenan. This association assisted the People's Liberation Army with propaganda work, and its efforts were especially effective after the collapse of Nazi Germany. Japanese crossings over to the People's Liberation Army became more and more frequent. As soon as they reached the People's Liberation Army lines, these men usually asked how to contact the league.

It was an easy task to win over the rank and file of the puppet troops who were forced into battle by the Japanese aggressors. The reason is obvious. They were Chinese, and it simply went against their conscience to shoot their fellow countrymen at the order of the foreign invader.

THE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY applies different forms of political re-education to Kuomintang prisoners according to their different positions and cases. Officers are separated from enlisted men, while junior officers are segregated from their superiors, since junior officers respond to re-education more readily than generals.

During the latter part of the Liberation War, junior officers were sent back to the Kuomintang areas after two to three months of stay if they wished to leave. While these officers, who came largely from the upper classes, could not become revolutionaries in such a brief time, this period was often sufficient to make them politically neutral. Such persons were no longer willing to risk their lives for a lost cause, and they usually surrendered promptly at their next contact with the people's forces.

The principles underlying this policy of differential treatment were clearly formulated in the People's Liberation Army Manifesto of Oct. 10, 1947, and in other decrees of the People's Liberation Army or the People's Government. These make it clear that punishment will be meted out to the chief culprits. But those who have committed crimes against the people will be given a chance to live, to continue their criminal activities by serving relatives with the ordinary rations, and rendering meritorious services to the revolutionary cause. Those who were

They Can't

(Continued from Page 3)

the government is forbidden to interfere in any way with what people might believe, hear, discuss and read. The Smith Act, in defiance of this, does not require an overt act—it makes a crime of the advocacy of ideas. Wherein now comes the "clear and present danger," by which Judge Hand justifies this though control?

DISCUSSION and publicity

"may be a proper enough antidote in ordinary times and for less remarkable combinations, but certainly it does not apply to this one—we shall be silly dupes if we forget that again and again in the past 30 years, just such preparations in other countries have added to supplant existing governments when no time was ripe." This is their definition of danger, "clear and present," which makes the Smith Act unconstitutional—that peoples have overthrown tyrants, kicked out fascists and set up popular democracies. And again, they elaborate, "We must not close our eyes to our position in the world at that time." (1948), the time of the indictment.—E.G.F.

"By far the most powerful of all the European nations had been a convert to Communism for over 30 years; its leaders were the most devoted and potent propagandists of the faith; no such movement in Europe of East to West had arisen since Islam. Moreover in most of West Europe there were important political Communist factions, always agitating to increase their power, and the defendants were acting in close concert with the movement. The status quo, hastily contrived in 1945, was showing strains and tensions, not originally expected. Save for the unexpected success of the airlift, Britain, France and ourselves would have been forced out of Berlin, contrary to our understanding of the convention by which we were there. We had become the object of invective upon invective; we were continuously charged with aggressive designs against other nations; our efforts to reestablish their economic stability were repeatedly set down as a scheme to enslave them;

we had singled out as the chief enemy of the faith; we were eventually doomed, but the still formidable, protagonist of that decadent system which it was to supplant.

"Any border fray, any diplomatic incident, any difference in construction of the modus vivendi—such as the Berlin blockade we have just mentioned—might prove a spark in the tinderbox, and lead to war. We do not understand how one could ask for a more probable danger, unless we must wait till the actual eve of hostilities."

THE "WE" here is obviously the capitalist class—not the American people.

So "revolutions" in other lands loom large as the "clear and present danger," demanding the upholding of the Smith Act and the conviction of these defendants in the U. S. A. Revolutions are often "right" but a "right to revolution" is a contradiction in terms, asserts Judge Hand. What becomes of the historic and immortal words of the Declaration of Independence—Whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, (Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness) it is the right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness." Yes— even a Socialist society!

Not only was our nation founded on the fighting application of this principles in the revolution of 1776, but from our shores aid and support has gone to other oppressed peoples ever since. The revolutionary movement in Ireland to overthrow British rule was supported by the Irish immigrants in this country from the time the first one put his feet upon these shores. There have been Friends of Irish Freedom, of Russian Freedom, of Freedom for India, of Hungarian, Greek, and Armenian freedom, and more lately of Spanish freedom.

People of the United States always have been ready to help on the side of the people against their oppressors. Possibly to reciprocate for these helpful movements of the past, some of these countries may now propose to organize a "Friends

be punished, and those who perform acts of merit will be rewarded.

It is noteworthy, however, that political work among enemy troops must always be linked with military operations. Political work alone could not overcome the enemy. The greater the military strength, the more effective became the political work. Similarly, the more effective the political work, the swifter and larger were the military successes.

THE POLICY of the People's Liberation Army toward the prisoners not only weakened and demoralized the enemy troops from within, but also ensured a steady supply of reinforcements for the People's Liberation Army. The correctness of this policy has been confirmed by the People's Liberation Army's 23 years of combat experience. Chiang Kai-shek's diehard clique was isolated, defeated and finally driven to its island hideout on Taiwan. The overwhelming majority of the Kuomintang troops crossed over to the People's Liberation Army, and many of them have since earned high honors as revolutionary soldiers.

In 23 years of almost continuous fighting, the People's Liberation Army has proved that the enemies of the people, however strong they appear, can be defeated and that no difficulties are insurmountable if a correct military and political line is followed, if the hard struggle is maintained consistently and if there is a complete merging with the masses of the people. When Chu Teh's small unit of pioneer revolutionary fighters joined forces in the spring of 1928 in the Chungking Mountains with Mao Tse-tung's armed Hunan units of workers and peasants, there was born a force which was to change the significance of the history of China and the world.

In the Nanchang Uprising of Aug. 1, 1927, the 30,000 men took part under Chu Teh and Chou En-lai. These men had been the backbone of the National Revolutionary Army of the great revolution of 1925-27, which the despicable forces of Chiang Kai-shek had betrayed for money and personal position to the forces of imperialism. The Nanchang Uprising, followed by revolution in south Hubei, in Hunan and Kwangtung was the answer of the people's advance guard to the bloody massacres unleashed by the reactionary traitor.

of American Freedom," to save us from fascism.

If those modern American King Canutes believe for one instant they can stop the forward march of the people's liberation movements in Europe, Asia or Africa, by imprisoning the Communist leaders in the United States—they are in for a rude awakening. These lands are beyond their jurisdiction. Hitler tried it not so long ago, but how he failed is well known throughout the world.

American imperialism does not rule the world, much as it would like to. In fact, people in other lands will cherish their hard-won freedoms and fight more than ever to maintain them when they hear of such a thought-control verdict in the U. S. A. They have had enough of fascism.

non-Jewish Germans during the rise of anti-Semitism and Nazism in Germany.

Patterson warned "millions of white Americans are failing to meet the challenge of white supremacy in this country."

He hailed the existing Negro and white unity and declared, "but we have got to raise the fight to a higher level. The day must come when, if there is a lynch attack on a Negro, both Negro and white workers will lay down their tools for an hour, a day or a week."

Patterson said the CRC would continue to defend Davis, Henry Winston and the other Communist leaders, and was cheered when he declared "I am ready to lay down my life for their defense."

Prior to the meeting a caravan toured Harlem where Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, Theodore Archer, and Grady O'Comings spoke at street corners.

Other speakers at the 126th Street rally were Arthur Schutze, American Labor Party leader; Roosevelt Ward, Labor Youth League leader; Frances Smith, Negro woman ALP candidate for State Assembly in the 11th AD; William McCarthy who was beaten at the Union Square demonstration; Bell Baylon of United Electrical Local 430; Sam Hall, Alabama Communist leader and the Rev. Simon Carnard.

Harlem Rally

(Continued from Page 3)

mand of deputy chief inspector Frank Fristensky, Jr., who commanded the Union Square police storm troopers. On the scene also was deputy chief inspector Conrad Rothengas, who personally led a police attack at Union Square.

Grossman, CRC organizational secretary, urged unity of whites and Negroes in the fight against lynch terror.

Introduced by former City Councilman Davis, Patterson hailed the meeting as "a great victory."

This meeting will be heard of in Europe and Asia, and will show the people there fighting American imperialism that the peace forces are growing," Davis said.

BOO COPS

When Davis called attention to scores of police on surrounding roofs, the crowd gave lusty boos. Davis related how Patterson's charges that Georgia was a lynch government had enraged Lanham, who rushed at Patterson yelling, "You black-son-of-a-bitch."

Patterson was cheered for several minutes when he declared, "Yes, I am a son of—a Negro people and the working class who will some day hold the reins of government."

The CRC leader assailed federal, state and local government for "using its police to kill and terrorize black men and women and to deny them their most elementary rights."

CITES CRC VICTORIES

Citing CRC's recent victories in saving McGee, saving the Trenton Six, stopping the extradition of Haywood Patterson, "Scottsboro boy" back in Alabama, Patterson declared these were victories "not only against the lynch government of Mississippi, but also against the federal government."

Noting the rise of anti-Negro terror and white chauvinism, Patterson recalled the apathy of the

Hungary to Add 52 Vocational Schools

BUDAPEST. — Fifty-two vocational training schools will be opened in Hungary at the beginning of next year, it is announced by the Minister of Public Education. There are now 25 such schools in Hungary.

The number of pupils will increase from 5,600 to 12,800. Large apprenticeship studios are being built beside the textile factories, chemical products factories and agricultural machinery works.

What's On?

Coming

MR. DAVID PLATT AND SAMUEL MILLER, just returned from Film Festival in Czechoslovakia and Writers' Congress, Poland, Friday, Aug. 18, 8 p.m. Oak Room, Hotel Capitol, 51st St. and 5th Ave. Admission \$1.50 tax included.

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Our annual Labor Day edition of The Worker will be published September 3rd.

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McCarran Bill Legislates Fascism

(Continued from Page 3) and the Eastland Bill to outlaw picketing before federal courts.

"He's got everything in except a bill to drop the atom bomb on Korea," a reporter commented when he read the text.

"He missed that," I replied, "but at least he has a bill to make it a crime to oppose atom-bombing Korea."

ANALYSIS

Here are its provisions, section by section:

SECTION 1. Designates the bill as the Internal Security Act of 1950 and disclaims intent to infringe on freedom of speech and press.

SECTION 2. Defines, in the language of the Mundt-Nixon bill, the "world Communist movement" as aiming by various illegal and unconstitutional means (such as espionage, sabotage and terrorism) to establish a "totalitarian dictatorship" under control of a foreign power. "In the U. S.," this section reads, "those individuals who . . . participate in the world Communist movement . . . repudiate their allegiance to the United States and in effect transfer their allegiance to a foreign government." The Communist movement is described as a "clear and present danger" to U. S. security. This section is designed to lay the legal basis for the fascist repressions which follow.

SECTION 3. Defines terms used in the bill. The term "Communist controlled organization" is defined as any organization which is dominated by the foreign government or political organization controlling the world Communist movement. A "Communist-front organization" is defined as any organization which "is under the control of a Communist controlled organization." The term "advocates" is defined to include "advise, recommends, furthers by overt act, and admits belief in." The term "world communism" is defined as a "revolutionary movement, the purpose of which is to establish eventually a Communist totalitarian dictatorship."

Giving, lending, or even promising money to an organization is defined in this section as "conclusive" evidence of affiliation.

SECTION 4. Like its predecessor in the Mundt bill, makes it unlawful to conspire to perform any act "which would substantially contribute to the establishment . . . of a totalitarian dictatorship" under foreign control. It would make it unlawful for any government employee to give classified information to a member of a Communist organization. Penalty for violating this section is fixed at 10 years in jail and \$10,000 fine, and the statute of limitations is made 10 years.

In an effort to avoid the clearcut admonition of the Fifth Amendment that no person shall be compelled to incriminate himself, this section provides that mere membership in a Communist organization is not a violation of the conspiracy provision. The fact of registering as a member of a Communist organization may not be used as evidence, it says.

SECTION 5. Provides that when a Communist controlled organization is required to register, it shall be unlawful for any member, in seeking a government job, to conceal the fact of his membership. It would be unlawful for a government official to give a job to a member.

SECTION 6. Would make it unlawful for a member of the proscribed organizations to seek or use a passport.

SECTION 7. Sets forth the provisions for registration. Both "Communist controlled" and "Communist-front" organizations would be required to register with the Attorney General within 60 days of the date of the bill's passage.

each individual who was a MEMBER during the prior 12 months.

This section would also require annual reports and the keeping of financial records in a form prescribed by the Attorney General.

The Attorney General would inform each person named in the registration.

SECTION 8. Places upon the individual member of the "Communist-controlled" organization the obligation to see that his name is registered. If the officers of the organization have not included him, he must notify the Attorney General within 60 days and fulfill his own registration. He thus becomes a witness against the officers of the organization and his testimony could send them to jail.

SECTION 9. Provides that the Attorney General shall keep a public "register" of the organizations and their members.

SECTION 10. Would make the individual liable to prosecution if he became or remained a member of an organization which was required to register but didn't.

SECTION 11. Would require the proscribed organizations to label all literature sent through the mails, on the outside wrapper, "Disseminated by a Communist Organization." A similar provision would apply to radio or television broadcasts.

SECTION 12. Would deny any tax exemptions to proscribed organizations or their supporters.

SECTION 13. Would establish a Subversive Activities Control board of three political appointees at \$15,000 a year each. This board would determine whether an organization fell into the forbidden categories and also whether an individual was a member of such an organization.

SECTION 14. Would empower the Attorney General to file with the board an order directing a specific organization to register. An individual or an organization might appeal to the board over the Attorney General, and the board would hold a hearing.

The yardsticks by which the board would decide are those in the old Mundt bill.

An organization would be branded a Communist controlled organization on the basis of "the extent to which its views and policies do not deviate from those of such foreign government or foreign organization," and "the extent to which it fails to disclose or resists efforts to obtain information as to its membership . . ."

An organization would be labeled a Communist front if its policies "do not deviate from those of any Communist-controlled organization."

SECTION 15. Provides for an appeal to the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. But "the findings of the board as to the facts, if supported by the preponderance of evidence, shall be conclusive."

SECTION 16. Lists penalties at from \$2,000 to \$5,000 in fines and from two to five years in prison. "For the purpose of this subsection," it says, "each day of failure to register . . . shall constitute a separate offense."

SECTION 17. Says the board should abide by the Administrative Procedure Act.

SECTION 18. Begins what was formerly known as S 505, the McCarran Internal Security Act. It would make it unlawful to obtain, receive or transmit defense information and sets the penalty at \$10,000 and 10 years.

SECTION 19. Extends the statute of limitations to 10 years.

SECTION 20. Contains the registration provision urged by President Truman in his message on "anti-subversive" legislation. It would amend the Foreign Agents Registration Act by requiring that by June 1951, all persons engaged in "subversive" activities, or any organization engaged in a foreign country or

a foreign political party" must register with the Attorney General.

SECTION 21. Sets the penalty for violation of Section 20 at \$5,000 and one year.

SECTION 22. Begins the McCarran anti-alien bills. It extends the excluded class to non-citizens who are or ever have been members of the Communist Party, the Communist Political Association, "any other totalitarian organization," or any of the organizations proscribed in the earlier sections of the bill.

The Attorney General would be empowered, under this section, to exclude a non-citizen without a public hearing on the basis of information of a confidential nature.

The provisions of this section would apply to foreign diplomats except ambassadors, ministers and consular officers.

Any non-citizen who returns to the U. S. after having been deported would be deemed guilty of a felony, punishable by five years in prison.

SECTION 23. Reminiscent of the Hobbs bill which it incorporates, provides that the Attorney General may deport a "subversive" alien to the country of his origin, but if that is "impracticable," to any other country which will receive him.

However, this section says, "no alien shall be deported under any provision of this act to any country in which the Attorney General shall find that such alien would be subjected to physical persecution."

While the Attorney General is seeking a country to which he can deport the non-citizen, however, he is authorized to hold him "in custody," which is to say, in prison, or to release him under bond. After a deportation order is issued, the Attorney General is given six months in which to arrange for the reception of the alien by some other country. If in that time deportation has not been "practicable," the alien "shall become subject to further supervision and

"The Attorney General is here-

Lee Pressman Resigns, Redbait ALP

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

Lee Pressman, former general counsel of the CIO and 1948 congressional candidate on the American Labor Party ticket, resigned from the ALP on Friday with a red-baiting attack which echoed the hysterical onslaughts of the Wall Street atomsmen on the people. In a letter to the ALP state committee, Pressman said he was leaving because the ALP does "not represent or reflect the democratic and progressive interests or aspirations of the American people but rather of the Communist Party."

Rep. Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman, in a statement on Pressman's resignation, said:

"It is obvious that Mr. Pressman is disappointed in the amount of fees he expected to get from the progressive movement when he left the CIO. Not having received such fees, he has now joined the parade of fakers."

"Since he ran on the ALP ticket in 1948 he has not lifted a finger in the day-to-day activities of the ALP for peace, for FEPC, for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law, for social security. Good riddance."

For some time, observers had noted increasing signs of faint-heartedness by Pressman as the war over and the attacks on civil rights mounted.

the judge decides that "A's" efforts have not been sufficiently vigorous, then the judge may refuse to suspend sentence and "A" goes off to jail for 10 years.

SECTION 24. Amends the Alien Registration Act of 1940 to require non-citizens to register by Jan. 10, 1951, or be subject to penalties of \$100 fine and 30 days in jail.

SECTION 25. Provides that no person shall be naturalized if he is a member of any of the proscribed organizations or if he advocates the doctrines of "world communism." If within five years after naturalization he becomes a member of such organization, his citizenship can be cancelled.

SECTION 26. Any non-citizen who has been a member of the proscribed organizations at any time in a period 10 YEARS prior to filing a petition for naturalization, shall not be permitted to become a citizen.

Sections 27 through 31 tighten up provisions of the Nationality Act of 1940.

SECTION 32. Provides that the division of passports and visas of the State Department shall be headed by an official appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

SECTION 33. Would outlaw picketing federal courts. Violations would be punishable by a year in jail and \$5,000 fine.

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Platt Visits Old Jewish Cemetery In Czech Capital

By David Platt

PRAGUE. I have seen the old Jewish cemetery of Prague, one of the most remarkable sights in the world. In this cemetery are tombs of Jews who were buried as far back as the 14th century. Walking through its picturesque wildness is like walking smack into the middle ages. I can understand why this cemetery has been an inspiration for poets and painters of the 19th and 20th century.

My guide informed me that the inscriptions on the tombs give the date of death, name of person buried, name of father and, in case of a married woman, name of the husband. The profession of the person is also frequently mentioned. The inscriptions from the time of the Renaissance are concise. On some tombs that we saw there is written: "He was the man Gedalya, son of Rabbi Solomon."

But during the baroque and reocco periods, "far-fetched" comparisons appear. "Lo, here rests a man, precious like a coral and ebonywood" (year—1728). The inscriptions expressing sorrow are unchanging and full of biblical and rabbinical echoes. "The crown has fallen, scientist of the universe, a great sorrow has befallen us" (year—1486). "With bitterness and grief I shout: Ariel, he went to God" (year—1586). "Weep and lament, mourn and shed bitter tears" (1693). "Raise your voice like the roar of monsters of the seas" (1697).

All the epitaphs—and there are about 11,000 in the cemetery, have been copied, collected and a part of them have been published. During our visit we examined the tombstone of the physicians Beer Teller (died 1688) and his son Lou Teller (died 1697) adorned with the signs of their names and profession.

We saw the remains of the oldest Gothic tombstones dated 1346. Here is the tombstone of Moses Lipman Beck, buried May 17, 1787. This was the last funeral in this cemetery. Not far away is the so-called "Pink Tombstone" of Abraham, son of Jacob, who died April 12, 1476. There's the tomb of Rabbi Avigadot Karo, son of Isaac. He's the author of the elegy describing the destruction of the Jewish town in the year 1389. The dates of his death is given on the stone as April 25, 1439.

A small tombstone with a pointed gable marks the grave of David Gans (1541-1613), mathematician, astronomer and geographer, who was in touch with Kepler and Tycho de Brahe. We saw the tomb of the first Jewish Judge—Nehemiah Feibel Duseney (died 1648). And the grave of the chief Rabbi of Prague, David Oppenheim (1664-1736), a lover of books whose precious Jewish library is now in the Bodleian Library of the University of Oxford.

We saw the tomb, in Renaissance style, of the "Exalted Rabbi" Jehuda Low, 1520-1629, who, according to the legend, was the creator of the Golem.

The cemetery is in a state of unearthly but beautiful wildness. An ancient Jewish precept forbade the destruction of graves. As space in the cemetery was limited there was nothing else to do but to heap up fresh earth on old graves and then use them for further graves. Thus, in some parts of the cemetery there are as many as 12 layers of tombs, one above the other. This also explains the uneven ground. We are reminded in some places of all 12 layers by a thick crowding together of tombstones.

The Nazis, when they over-ran Czechoslovakia, did not wreck the cemetery. They destroyed many old landmarks surrounding it. They killed 99 percent of the Jews in Prague but they spared the cemetery because of its financial value as an attraction for tourists.

The Czechs are reading more books today than at any time in their history. On one street alone there are 20 bookstores. And they are quite busy. One bookshop prominently displays George Marion's volume on the Communist trial. Albert Kahn's Great Conspiracy has sold well here. His new one, Plot Against the Peace, which has been translated into Czech, is also expected to be a best seller. The most popular American writer is, of course, Howard Fast whose books sell by the tens of thousands.

There isn't a man, woman or child in Prague who doesn't know Fast is in jail and why he is there. Gordon Kahn's Hollywood on Trial has also been translated and is sold in thousands of copies. I have yet to see a bad book on display in these shops. Escapist literature of the kind that sells in America by the millions of copies went out with capitalism. Young Czechoslovakia is growing up with Tolstoy, Fast, Barbusse, Fuchik, Neruda and Nexo. Only one writer is unknown here.

Books:

'Secret History of Cold War' A Mishmash of Distorted Facts

By Robert Friedman

Ellis M. Zacharias, the retired Rear Admiral who was deputy head of Naval Intelligence, is a sort of gold-braided Walter Winchell.

BEHIND CLOSED DOORS. The Secret History of the Cold War. By Rear Admiral (Ret.) Ellis M. Zacharias and Ladislas Fargac. Putnam. \$3.75.

His book, "Behind Closed Doors," is touted in the sub-title as the "secret history of the cold war." But when you've read it, you find that most of it is as "secret" as last month's file of the New York Times, and what's new is "secret" only because no one but the manufacturer ever saw it before.

Thus one is informed—with suitable fanfare—that the Soviet Communist Politburo, at 5 a.m. Jan. 23, 1949, decided to have a third world war and gain world power. By the darlings little piece of luck you could think of, the minutes of this meeting were turned over to American intelligence by a colonel who was standing right behind Voroshilov's chair.

One gets a little confused, however, when one is told that the so-called "master plan" for Soviet world domination was carelessly spilled by Stalin himself, in a lecture at Sverdlov University in April, 1924.

You probably know that "master plan" better as the famed Foundations of Leninism, which those

usually tony Russians have since published in the millions of copies and which has been republished in every language in the world.

The "master plan," of course, is Stalin's exposition of Leninist principles, and the portion quoted with sinister side comments by the cloak-and-dagger Admiral is actually Stalin's analysis of the fatal disease of colonial imperialism and the methods by which the colonial peoples will achieve liberation.

But then, after offering the reader his choice of dates as to when the Russians planned world conquest, Zacharias neatly reverses his field and suggests a peace parley between Truman and Stalin.

Also in this truly fantastic mishmash is a restatement of the Walter Lippmann theory that "contamination" of Communism having failed, the U. S. and Russia should agree to withdraw from Europe, leaving the latter to become the world's third force. The Admiral also suggests that, if Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary don't behave the way the U. S. thinks they should, "military control" should be imposed upon them. American military control, that is, in case you were in doubt.

The Admiral also informs us that Stalin "would never allow America to go Communist because it would be 'bigger and better' than in Russia. Of course it's not the Admiral who's saying it. He

got it from somebody who got it from the foreign friends of "one of Lenin's closest friends."

"Behind Closed Doors," it is instructive to note, is full of the same blind, smug racial chauvinism which is costing the Truman-Dulles combine so dearly in Korea. It talks of "oriental intrigue" and the "violent suspicion of his Asiatic mind" in speaking of Stalin.

In the midst of all this, there are flashes of lucidity and perception. Zacharias says that the U. S. Government blundered in failing to recognize New China. He admits that in the Philippines "we put the collaborators (with Japan R. F.) into power" instead of the "Hukbalahap, the national resistance movement" . . .

As, he makes the statement:

"It is commonly conceded that only the Communists as a whole are immune from the financial corruption and political gluttony which are characteristic of so many political leaders in the Middle East." Earlier, he noted: "the astonishing effectiveness of communism in the Middle East, and its continued growth despite suppression, are due to the integrity, devotion and competence of its leaders."

We suggest that the Admiral throw this book away, ponder the foregoing paragraph, and then write a new book explaining its significance. That book we'll buy.

Tex and Jinx Join The Atomaniacs

By Bob Laufer

TEX McCRARY, of the NBC breakfast chatter program, Tex and Jinx, has been suggesting to his listeners these mornings that the U. S. ought to drop the atom bomb. He does not want it dropped on Korea alone. He wants his mass murder on a grand scale, and he would like to see it dropped on the Soviet Union.

Perhaps McCrary is shrewd enough to realize that the only way he can distinguish himself from a hundred other radio mediocrities is to be even more extreme and bloodthirsty in exhibiting anti-socialist venom.

McCravy, who got his training as a journalist on Hearst's Daily Mirror, informs the radio

audience that it is really the Soviet Union which is behind the Korean fighting. (Breakfast chatter has certainly changed in the last few years!)

No shrinking violet, McCrary has frequently yearned over the air for the chance to run for Congress against Vito Marcantonio. His ambitions, however, are hardly sufficient cause for poisoning the airwaves with his insane demands for atomic destruction. Listeners might remember that the Tex and Jinx show is sponsored by Savarin Coffee, Broadcast Brand canned goods, and Loft Candies.

These companies should be told what listeners think of atomaniacs.

• • •

RAYMOND GRAM SWING is back on the air. His news interpretations are now heard over WOR on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10:15 p.m.

ANOTHER LETTER—one of several—has come in to complain of the Daily Worker's radio listings. The writer objects to the listing of a program which fea-

tures anti-Semitic stereotypes.

Again, as we have noted before, our radio listings are not recommendations, but simply reporting of the radio schedules for the day. It is impossible to weed out objectionable programs without dispensing with the radio listing completely. Any individual program on the air today is likely to turn out to be anti-labor, or thoroughly reactionary in any one of a thousand ways.

We have made our position clear on such programs as Amos 'n' Andy, and others. But there is no such thing as half a radio listing.

ANNOUNCEMENT
STORY TELLER
BY RAYMOND GRAM SWING
WOR
FRENCH FILM
MARIUS, FANNY
and CESAR
IRVING PL

New Playwrights Announces Rates For Theater Parties

New Playwrights, Inc., which is opening The Hammer on Sept. 8, has announced its rates for theatre parties for the Howard Fast play. The first three performances of the play are already sold out.

For Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday performances the group is giving a discount of 32 percent on 50 to 100 tickets, 40 percent on a block of tickets over that. For Friday, Saturday and Sunday performances there is a 20 percent discount. On all tickets there will be no discount when there isn't full payment on receipt of tickets, except on the first three performances of each week when full payment a week before the performances will still bring a 20 percent discount.

The regular admission for all performances is \$1.25, but New Playwright's terms allow for marking up of tickets at the discretion of the organization. Virginia Muri at RH 4-0273 is in charge of booking.

You are invited to hear

SAMUEL SILEN

Editor, Masses - Mainstream

First appearance since his return from the
Writers' Congress, Poland

AND

DAVID PLATT

Film Editor, Daily Worker

Just returned from Film Festival in
Karlovy Vary, Czechoslovakia

Friday, August 18 — 8 P. M.

OAK ROOM, HOTEL CAPITOL

51st Street and 8th Avenue

ADMISSION \$1.00 (tax included)

Giants Blank Phils; Dodgers Win

Lowly A's Beat Yanks On Lehner's Four Hits

The Philadelphia Athletics defeated Yankee pitcher Vic Raschi for the first time since Sept. 28, 1948, yesterday as Paul Lehner made four hits, one a three-run homer in the 5

to 2 victory. Lou Brissie, the lean left-handed pitching star of the Athletics, held the Yankees to four hits and had a no-hitter for the first five innings. Wildness, particularly in the late innings, hampered him, but he got out of trouble on each occasion, double plays saving him twice.

Lehner was terrific throughout the four game series in which the last place Athletics won two contests. He made 11 hits in 20 times at bat including two homers. He boosted his batting average from .309 to .326. His home run in the fifth wrecked Raschi's chances.

Peewee Reese and Carl Furillo got three hits each and Reese knocked in three runs. Palica chipped in with a double and a single in four tries and knocked in a run, as he hurled his fifth triumph of the season.

The Dodgers broke a 1-1 tie in the sixth with three runs and scored four insurance runs in the seventh. Furillo opened the sixth with a double and scored on Gil Hodges single. A walk to Billy Cox and singles by Palica and Reese completed the rally.

Lefty Bob Chipman hurled seven innings for the Braves and suffered his seventh defeat.

STANDINGS

(Not including Yesterday)

AMERICAN LEAGUE		
W.	L.	G.B.
Detroit — 65	36	—
NEW YORK — 68	40	3
Cleveland — 68	40	3
Boston — 60	45	7
Washington — 45	55	19½
Chicago — 42	65	26
Philadelphia — 38	66	29½
St. Louis — 36	65	29

NATIONAL LEAGUE		
W.	L.	G.B.
Philadelphia — 65	42	—
Boston — 58	45	5
St. Louis — 57	46	6
BROOKLYN — 54	44	9½
NEW YORK — 53	48	9
Chicago — 43	57	19½
Cincinnati — 43	48	19
Pittsburgh — 34	67	28

Rogge Hints Switch on Atom War

O. John Rogge, hinted yesterday that he might sometime support the United States government in atomic warfare if the United States should drop the first atom bomb.

Rogge is an attorney for the Yugoslav government.

Rogge gave his atom bomb war hint at a press conference as he was preparing to fly to Prague to attend the session of the executive committee of the World Defenders of Peace next Wednesday.

He said he would seek the revision of the Stockholm Peace Petition outlawing the atom bomb.

He will also support the Truman war in Korea.

He said: "I still favor—at present—an agreement outlawing the atom bomb and other weapons of mass destruction. Events might cause me to change my mind."

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13 (UP)—Righthander Jim Hearn of the New York Giants shutout the pace-setting Philadelphia Phillies, 2-0, today with a masterful four-hitter. His former St. Louis Cardinal teammate, Ken Johnson, gave up six hits and suffered his first setback in five decisions.

The Phils held their five-game lead when Brooklyn beat second place Boston, 8-2.

Hearn, never permitting more than one man to reach base in an inning, recorded his fourth triumph against two defeats. He walked only one batsman, Johnson passed seven. It was the fourth shutout this year for the league leaders.

Hearn scored the winning run in the fifth inning. Hearn and Eddie Stanky walked and Don Mueller reached base on a fielder's choice. Hearn scored when Wes Westrum beat out a slow roller. The Giants added their other run in the ninth when Stanky tripled and scored on Mueller's single to center.

In comparison to yesterday's incident-marked contest, it was a quiet game. Andy Seminick and Bill Rigney, whose swinging in the fourth inning set off a melee in which most of the players rushed from both dugouts, escaped with \$25 fines, it was announced.

SCORES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York — 000 010 001 — 2	6	0
Philadelphia 000 000 000 — 0	4	0
Hearn (4-2) and Westrum; Johnson (4-1) and Seminick.		
Brooklyn — 000 001 340 — 8	12	1
Boston — 000 001 001 — 2	9	1
Palica (5-4) and Campanella; Chipman, Hogue (8), Haefner (8) and Cooper. Losing pitcher, Chipman (8-7).		

(1st game)

Chicago — 000 000 130 — 4	5	1
Pittsburgh — 000 061 00x — 7	13	0

Schmitz, Leonard (8) and Owen, Sawatzki (8); Chambers (9-13) and McCullough. Losing pitcher, Schmitz (9-12). Home runs: O'Connell (5th), Kiner (31st). (2nd game)

Chicago — 000 000 000 — 0	5	1
Pittsburgh — 001 010 00x — 2	7	0

Dubiel, Klippstein (8) and Walker; Queen (5-10) and McCullough. Losing pitcher, Dubiel (4-6).

St. Louis — 002 000 000 — 2	9	0
Cincinnati — 000 030 00x — 3	11	0

Brazile, Staley (5) and Pollet (5); Martin (8) and Rice; Raffensberger (11-13) and Howell. Losing pitcher, Brazile (8-6).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Philadelphia 000 200 300 — 5	9	2
New York — 010 000 010 — 2	4	1

Brionis (7-13) and Guerra; Raschi, Page (8) and Berra. Losing pitcher, Raschi (14-8). Home run: Lehner (6th).

Detroit at St. Louis, both games, postponed, rain.

(1st game)

Cleveland — 000 000 050 — 5	12	1
Chicago — 100 000 010 — 2	7	2

Feller, Zoldak (8) and Hegar; Wight, Gumpert (8) and Mattingly. Winning pitcher, Feller (11-8). Losing pitcher, Wight (7-12).

Boston — 001 001 000 — 5	11	2
Washington 200 004 00x — 8	11	2

McDermott, Papel (8), Nissen (7), Stubbs (8) and Tebbetts, Ralts (8); Sims, Harris (8) and Grasso. Winning pitcher, Sims (9-2). Losing pitcher, McDermott (6-3). Home run—Zella (31st).

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Those Helpful Readers Write

COUPLE OF INTERESTING letters been waiting to get in. First, from Cleveland.

"Dear Lester Rodney:

"An incident occurred in last Saturday's Indian-Yankee ball-game which I think warmly dramatizes the tremendous fight against Jimcrow and white supremacy in the world of baseball.

"It was the beginning of the 9th inning and the Indians were leading 4-2. Larry Doby had just smashed his second homer of the game, a prodigious clout over the rightfield fence with one on, to provide the margin. The Indian pitcher and infielders were taking their warmup throws and the first Yankee batter was about to step in.

"Suddenly, from the stands around third base, a white youth, about twelve, jumped onto the ground and began tearing his way to the outfield. Hot in pursuit jumped the stadium cop. The fans, not knowing what was up, automatically cheered the youth and booed the cop. Everyone, players and umpires as well as fans, watched the chase, electrified.

"The kid preserved his lead until he reached the object of his long run, Larry Doby. He threw his arms around the Negro outfielder and shook his hand with bursting affection and admiration. Doby smiled and responded warmly. Then the cop arrived, pinned the kid's arms and marched him off the field. The fans booed the cop louder than ever.

Think what a blow to Rankin and the lynchocrats!

Doby is a great hero to all the youth of Cleveland and they argue on the sandlots as to who will play as "Doby."

All of the vicious white supremacist apparatus will one day be smashed by the American people, Negro and white, living and playing together in brotherhood and equality.

— YOUNG CLEVELAND AUTO WORKER.

AFTER THIS NOTE, as a P.S. was appended, "Dear Les, Please feel free to edit this as you like. I've just worked ten hours and am sure you could make improvements." Not in a thousand years I couldn't improve that, young Cleveland Auto Worker! Not by changing a single word!

ANOTHER LETTER supplies some valuable information, and then makes a correction. Here 'tis:

August 8, 1950.

Dear Lester:

The Harlem Trade Union Council has just announced that none of the local breweries employ Negroes in the production of beer (there are a very few Negroes in the distribution end). The local breweries are: Schaefer's, Rupperts, Rheingold, Trommers, Piels, Ballantine, R & H Beer.

Ballantine is one of the sponsors of Yankee games on radio and television. They, along with all the others, insist that there is no discrimination, so the Harlem TU Council, 2 E. 125 St., has urged Negroes to apply at the following employment offices and report the results to the Harlem TU Council.

The offices are at 227 E. 84 St., 248 E. 82 St., 305 E. 23 St., and 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn.

By the way, you have several times commented that the Indians' 1948 infield of Vernon, Gordon, Boudreau, and Keltner has been completely changed now. Actually Vernon wasn't on the 1948 infield. Robinson played first base and Vernon came to Cleveland in December 1948 with Early Wynn and Robinson went to Washington.

Yours, A. S.

THANKS FOR THE info, A.S. I'm sure our readers will use it. By the way, it looks as if you never listen to Dodger games. Or you'd know that Schaefer's sponsors some of their broadcasts. How could you NOT know it?

Thanks too for catching me up on that Vernon-Robinson thing. And I saw the World Series of 1948. Sometimes you say something wrong carelessly, and once you do, you keep right on with the mistake until someone points it out. Well, anyhow, both Robinson and Vernon are gone from the Indians. Early Wynn is still there and not exactly hurting their flag chances.

FINALLY, THANKS TO Mac S. who sent along \$5 to the Freedom Fund right through this column.

Begins Today

Reuther's Trillion-Dollar Plan

A SERIES BY GEORGE MORRIS

— See Page 6